

the order to the USS Maddox and USS Turner Joy to fire back at Viet Cong gunboats in the Tonkin Gulf incident.

Admiral Johnson graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1929. A pioneer of naval aviation, he received his wings in 1932, and served as a flight instructor at the U.S. Navy flight school at Pensacola, Florida, in the biplane era in the early 1930's and again in the 1950's. After retirement, he served a term as president of the Early and Pioneer Naval Aviators Association, nicknamed "The Golden Eagles", and from 1980-81 was President of the Naval Academy Alumni Association.

During World War Two he served on the USS Hornet, which won a Presidential Unit Citation. He was awarded the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and the Legion of Merit with gold star for his service in action which included campaigns against Japanese forces in the Philippines, Wake and Truk Islands, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He also saw action during the Korean War, as Commanding Officer of the escort carrier USS Badoeng Strait.

In 1955 he became the first Commanding officer of the USS Forrestal (CVA 59), the first of the "supercarriers", receiving this coveted appointment after developing operational procedures for this new class of carrier which were still in use at least 15 years later. In this role he was promoted to Rear Admiral and later assumed command of Carrier Division Four, with the Forrestal as his flagship.

In January 1960, he was named Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Plans and Policy. Two years later he was promoted to Vice Admiral and became the Navy's senior representative in determining U.S. air strike priorities during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

In July 1963, he became Deputy Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and a year later was appointed Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. For his service in these assignments he was awarded a second Distinguished Service Medal. In 1965, he was promoted to full Admiral and became CINCPACFLT. He was the last U.S. Military Governor of the Bonin Islands, which include Iwo Jima.

Admiral Johnson's exceptionally distinguished military career and achievements as a private citizen stand out as an example of the selfless devotion to our country that only a few Americans have exemplified. Hopefully, his achievements will serve as the standard for our naval officers and citizens to strive to achieve. His lasting contributions to ensuring the freedoms and greatness of our nation are his legacy. Admiral Johnson will be profoundly missed and fondly remembered by all who knew him and by others who only know of his exceptional service to our country.

EARTH DAY 1999

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in 1969, American astronauts heading for the

first walk on the moon sent back breathtaking pictures of the Earth. Later that year, Senator Gaylord Nelson called on teachers and students to hold a national teach-in on environmental issues.

The two events were closely related. The NASA photos gave everyone on Earth an inescapable image of our planet as one world, a tiny "blue ball" floating in the vastness of space. Along with Senator Nelson's call to action, it helped galvanize a growing consciousness of the Earth's fragile environment and how it was affected by human activity.

Millions of people answered Gaylord Nelson's call. On April 22, 1970, over 20 million Americans—including students at 10,000 public schools and a thousand colleges—gathered to express their concern about environmental issues. "Earth Day" was born.

Congress responded quickly by establishing the Environmental Protection Agency and enacting three sweeping laws that laid the cornerstone for the environmental protections we enjoy today: the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

The first Earth Day and its aftermath were a great success. On Earth Day 1999, we can celebrate the fact that the air we breathe, the water we drink, and our oceans, rivers, and streams are cleaner now than when Earth Day was first celebrated. In the past three decades, we have banned lead in gasoline. We banned DDT. We reduced toxic air emissions. We established strong public health standards for drinking water. We eliminated direct dumping of sewage into our oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams.

We have made great progress in providing a safer and healthier environment for ourselves and our children. But we still have a long way to go, especially where children are concerned. Most of our environmental standards are designed to protect adults rather than children. In most cases, we haven't even done the tests that would allow us to measure how harmful substances affect our children. And, perhaps most surprisingly, in the face of that uncertainty, we don't presume that harmful substances may present special dangers to our children and adopt a more protective standard.

In effect, our environmental laws assume that what we don't know about harmful substances won't hurt our children.

That is why I wrote my Children's Environmental Protection Act, or CEPA. CEPA would child-proof our environmental laws. It would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set environmental standards to protect children. And, most importantly, if there is no specific data that would allow EPA to measure the dangers to children, it requires EPA to set a more protective standard to take that lack of information into account.

As we strive to give our children a safer environment, we must also con-

sider the natural legacy we hope to leave them. Along with clean air and water, we need to preserve wild places and wide-open spaces for future generations to enjoy. We need to preserve historic sites, conserve farmland, and maintain public parks.

Earlier this year, Congressman GEORGE MILLER and I introduced sweeping legislation in the Senate and the House of Representatives to protect America's historic and natural heritage. The Permanent Protection for America's Resources 2000 Act—or Resources 2000—sets aside \$2.3 billion annually in offshore oil and gas drilling revenues to create a sustainable source of funding to acquire and maintain public lands, expand urban recreation opportunities, and protect the Nation's marine, wildlife, and historic resources.

To mention just one example, Resources 2000 would mandate full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In 1965, Congress established this Fund, which was to receive \$900 million a year from Federal oil revenues for acquisition of sensitive lands and wetlands. The good news is that Fund has collected over \$21 billion since 1965. The bad news is that only \$9 billion of this amount has been spent on its intended uses. More than \$12 billion has been shifted into other Federal accounts. Resources 2000 would fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million per year, the full level authorized by Congress.

On Earth Day 1999, I ask my colleagues once again to answer Gaylord Nelson's noble call to action. Let us enact an agenda that will sustain both a healthy economy and a healthy environment. Let us rededicate ourselves to the principles of Earth Day and do all we can to heal, protect, and honor the Earth.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

IN CELEBRATION OF EARTH DAY 1999

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I came here today to talk about the work we are doing to protect our environment, but first I would just like to express my deep sorrow over yesterday's tragic shooting in Littleton, Colorado and to tell the students, teachers and their families that they are in our thoughts and our hearts.

Mr. President, we are here to celebrate the last Earth Day before the 21st century. As a nation, we have made great strides in the last three decades in protecting important ecosystems, cleaning up past mistakes and improving the environmental records of industry and agriculture. I am confident that as we move into the 21st century, our Nation will continue to be a leader in both environmental protection and economic strength.

In the Pacific Northwest, one of our most pressing challenges is to restore our dwindling wild salmon stocks. This year, the Puget Sound chinook salmon

was listed on the endangered species list, making it one of the first species in the Nation to require protection efforts in an intensely developed metropolitan area.

This will give our region an opportunity to highlight again how we can both thrive economically and provide critical protection to other species. Already we have seen examples across our State. Farmers have modified irrigation systems to make them more salmon-friendly. Forest landowners have foregone timber harvest in sensitive areas and replanted along streams with vegetation particularly beneficial to fish. Citizens of our urban areas have taken the first steps toward a comprehensive plan to restore urban salmon and have joined forces to restore devastated wetlands and streams.

One of the important lessons we should have learned about environmental protection is it is much easier—and far less costly—to preserve an ecosystem rather than try to repair it once it has been destroyed. That is one of the reasons I am pushing my colleagues so hard to pass my legislation to create a Wild and Scenic River on the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River. These are the last free-flowing 51 miles of this mighty river and they contain some of the most productive and important fish spawning habitat in the lower 48 States. The reach produces 80 percent of the Columbia Basin's fall chinook salmon, as well as thriving runs of steelhead trout and sturgeon. While most of the Columbia River Basin were being developed during the middle of this century, the Hanford Reach and other buffer areas within the Hanford Nuclear Reservation were kept pristine by the same veil of secrecy and security that led to the contamination of the central Hanford Site.

Mr. President, we have been offered an opportunity to continue to grow the rural economy of central Washington while protecting this vital source of our economic strength that the Columbia River provides. Creating a Wild and Scenic River could help us avoid drastic protection measures, like breaching the dams along the Columbia Snake River systems to save salmon. This simple step will demonstrate our commitment both to protecting wild salmon and to the economic and social structure of the inland West.

Today, we also celebrate the introduction of legislation to protect another national treasure: the wilderness of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Senator ROTH will again introduce, and I will cosponsor, his bill to protect one of the only remaining complete and undisturbed arctic ecosystems in the world. It is home to an abundance of wildlife, including grizzly and polar bears, musk-oxen, wolves, and a host of migratory bird species. It is also home to the magnificent porcupine caribou herd, whose 160,000 members rely on this coastal plain for their calving grounds.

This bill will prohibit development of oil within the fragile wilderness of the

refuge. Oil development would likely disrupt the porcupine caribou and force them to change their calving grounds and migratory routes. This, in turn, will adversely impact the lifestyle and culture of their neighbors, the Gwich'in people.

Proponents of development claim that only 13,000 acres of the refuge will be impacted. While this may be true, that development will take place in the biological heart of ANWR and have a devastating impact on the wilderness values of the area. In this biological heart, developers will create a major industrial complex. They will build hundreds of miles of roads and pipelines, erect housing for thousands of workers, and construct two sea ports and one airport. These developments will lead to mining of enormous amounts of gravel, will require diversion of streams and will result in pollution of fragile tundra.

Mr. President, as we celebrate the last earth day before the 21st century, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come together to support both of these bills in order to hand down to our children and grandchildren a part of America's great natural legacy.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:49 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hanrahan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 208. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow for the contribution of certain rollover distributions to accounts in the Thrift Savings Plan, to eliminate certain waiting-period requirements for participating in the Thrift Savings Plan, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1379. An act to amend the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, to make a technical correction relating to international narcotics control assistance.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historic significance of the first anniversary of the Good Friday Peace Agreement.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 531. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (2 U.S.C. 154), as amended by section 1 of Public Law 102-246, the Speaker appoints the following member on the part of the House to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five-year term to fill the existing vacancy thereon: Mr. John Henry of Florida.

At 12:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 800) to provide educational flexibility partnerships.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 208. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow for the contribution of certain rollover distributions to accounts in the Thrift Savings Plan, to eliminate certain waiting-period requirements for participating in the Thrift Savings Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 1379. An act to amend the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, to make a technical correction relating to international narcotics control assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following concurrent resolution was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historic significance of the first anniversary of the Good Friday Peace Agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2648. A communication from the Program Analyst of The Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments (18); Amdt. No. 415/4-15 (4-15)" (RIN2120-AA63 (1999-0001)), received on April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2649. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification of Class E Airspace; Port Clinton, OH; Correction; Docket No. 98-AGL-73/4-